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Under the plan adopted for publishing the manuscripts reported on by the commission many volumes are included in one report. For instance, until the sixteenth report was published this year, the last report was that of 1899, in which were included no fewer than forty volumes, beginning with the Dartmouth papers, published in 1896, and ending with the calendar of the Stuart manuscripts at Windsor Castle, only partly issued as yet. It is only in the reports that the royal commissioners note the progress of their work and the changes in the personnel of the commissioners and in the staff of examiners and compilers. In the last report, the sixteenth, these changes are recorded, and there is a complete list of all the collections of manuscripts which have been reported on since the commission was organized. The list occupies twenty-nine pages, with an average of forty-three entries to a page. From a perusal of these pages a student can learn at once the nature of the contents of the 111 volumes published between 1870 and 1904. There is also a second list in which the collections reported on are topographically arranged. For England this list is arranged according to counties; but there are no county subdivisions for Scotland and Ireland. Accompanying these two lists there is a list of the volumes of the reports as they have been issued from the press. The table of contents of each volume is given, with the price at which it is published; and mention is made of the volumes that are out of print. This last report is published at 9d.; and students who have not easy access to the 111 volumes will find it of much service, for it contains the most comprehensive account yet issued in any form of the enormous amount of work which the royal commission and its staff of trained and expert examiners and compilers have accomplished.

EDWARD PORRITT.

A School History of England, by Harmon B. Niver (New York, American Book Company, 1904, pp. 406, xvi), is intended for use in the higher grades in the elementary schools. The introduction of numerous classic anecdotes, of extracts from standard historical poems and of vivid bits from the sources, together with the simplicity of the style, seem to make the work suitable for its purpose. The repetition of discarded errors and the method of treating the more subtle and complicated problems indicate that the author is not a specialist. The bibliography is meager and bizarre, and one frequently wonders whether the best choice has been made in the case of particular references. On the other hand, the questions are stimulating, and the general tone of the book is sensible and pleasing.

The Domesday Boroughs, by Adolphus Ballard (Oxford, Clarendon Press; New York, Henry Frowde, 1904, pp. vi, 135), fills a large gap in the literature of English municipal history. Thanks to Mr. Ballard's efforts, we now have an excellent survey of all the material relating to boroughs in Domesday Book; and in an appendix he also gives a succinct statement of the main facts concerning the Anglo-Saxon boroughs. About one-quarter of his monograph is an expansion of the evidence in

support of Maitland's discovery that many rural magnates were bound to perform the duty of fortifying the boroughs, and that they did this by keeping in those boroughs houses which were regarded as appurtenances of their rural estates. Mr. Ballard is unwilling, however, to accept the whole of Maitland's theory, for he says little concerning the garrison duty of the burgesses. He believes that their main function was *burhbot*, the repair of the town-walls, which they undertook on behalf of their lords, the owners of the rural properties. To prove this he relies mainly upon the Domesday entries concerning Oxford; and the evidence which he presents regarding Chester and Rochester (p. 35) seems to conflict with his general conclusion. He is also inclined to reject Maitland's doctrine that the borough-court was originally established to keep the peace between the warriors who garrisoned the town. He believes that the burghmote did not exclude the hundred court, because, according to a law of Edgar, the former was to be held only thrice a year, but he overlooks the phrase "unless there be need oftener" in the corresponding doom of Cnut (II, c. 18). In fact, he belittles the activity of this tribunal and does not try to explain its functions or *raison d'être*. He intimates his willingness to accept Maitland's garrison theory "with a slight modification" (p. 35); but that theory ascribes importance to the borough-court, which kept the special royal peace conferred on fortified places.

Mr. Ballard distinguishes "the composite borough" with tenurial heterogeneity from "the simple borough" with tenurial homogeneity: in the former other lords besides the king hold houses and have rights of superiority over the burgesses, while the latter forms part of the estate of a single lord, and all the burgesses are his men. He gives a full and scholarly account of the organization of both types. Errors of detail are not numerous. There are some lapses in proof-reading: p. 4, n. 1, "Places" for Districts; p. 112, n. 2, "Manderitte" for Mandeville; p. 119, n. 1, "Hawker's" for Hawkins. It is not safe to say that Henry I ordered the burghmote to be held twice a year because this enactment occurs in the so-called *Leges Henrici Primi* (p. 121). Mr. Ballard would have had less difficulty in identifying the "lawmen" at Lincoln and Stamford with the "judges" at York and Chester (p. 53) if he had known the passage relating to York in the *Visitations of Southwell* (p. 192): "hereditario jure lagaman civitatis, quod Latine potest dici legislator vel judex". Probably a diligent search of the available records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries would throw some gleams of light on the earlier period. Despite minor defects, we are thankful, however, for this useful addition to Domesday literature.

CHARLES GROSS.

The Office of Justice of the Peace in England in its Origin and Development. By Charles Austin Beard, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Volume XX, Number 1.] (New York, The Macmillan Company, Columbia University Press,

1904, pp. 184.) The history of the peace magistracy of England is a subject of considerable interest; in the words of Coke, "it is such a form of subordinate government for the tranquility and quiet of the realm as no part of the Christian world hath the like". Mr. Beard traces its development to the accession of James I, devoting especial attention to the Tudor period, though he does not neglect the middle ages. In his preface he says: "The county records now in existence, so far as I have been able to discover by personal research and correspondence, do not extend beyond the reign of Elizabeth, and the documents of that time are few and fragmentary." With more research he would have discovered that there are sessional rolls of Essex for the reign of Philip and Mary, and that many Elizabethan rolls of Essex and other counties are extant. His knowledge of the sources and literature of his subject might easily have been augmented. He does not mention Howard's *Peace Magistracy*, and exhibits no acquaintance with the printed extracts from the Quarter Sessions Rolls of the counties of Middlesex, Derby, Essex, York, and Worcester, the exploitation of which should have enabled him to penetrate more deeply into his subject; these rolls might throw light, for example, on the "justices at work", and on the important office of the clerk of the peace. So too in his meager account of the borough justices (pp. 148-150) he relies on Merewether and Stephens "in the absence of a better authority", when he could have found valuable material in works like Nathaniel Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich* and W. H. Stevenson's *Records of Nottingham*. A more careful study of this topic would lead him to modify his statement that "the general practice of establishing municipal magistrates by charter may be said to have begun with Henry VI." (pp. 148-149). A minor fault is the omission of information regarding the editions of works cited in the foot-notes — for example, those of Lambard, Reeves, Gneist, Cunningham, and Pollock and Maitland. A list of authorities might also have explained the meaning of "Rymer, O.", and might have indicated more clearly which of Prynne's two hundred books and pamphlets is referred to on page 31, under the title "Prynne, *Institutes*." A work which gives "about one hundred references to the Close and Patent Rolls concerning the conservators [of the peace] before Edward III." should be cited with more care. Mr. Beard's book contains a fuller account of the early history of the peace magistracy of England than will be found elsewhere, but his researches have not yielded new general conclusions of much importance.

CHARLES GROSS.

Les Sources de l'Histoire de France des Origines aux Guerres d'Italie (1494). Par Auguste Molinier. IV. *Les Valois, 1328-1461*. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1904, pp. 354, 12.) The fourth volume of this important series involves complexities from which its predecessors have been relatively free. The thirteenth century saw the end of the long period of intensive development of the French monarchy begun un-

der Louis VI and continued until the reign of Philip IV. The Hundred Years' War, the conflicts of the papal government at Avignon with the English kings and Ludwig IV of Bavaria, the war of succession in Castile, in which France and England participated, the Italian ambitions of Louis d'Orléans and the Duke of Anjou — all of these facts and forces combined to complicate French politics. In consequence, the historical bibliographer is led far afield in his investigations. It is the minimum of praise to say that M. Molinier has overcome these difficulties most admirably. The English and American scholar will note the omission of the fact that the translation of Froissart by Sir John Bourchier (Berners) was reprinted in London in 1812 and lately again in the series of Tudor translations.

J. W. T.

The Sons of the Clergy, 1655-1904. By E. H. Pearce, one of the court of assistants. (London, John Murray, 1904, pp. xi, 298). Macaulay and Green would have found good and frequent use for this monograph had it been in existence when they were at work on their histories. In its pages Macaulay would have discovered additional material to justify his description and estimate of the social and intellectual condition of the clergy in the seventeenth century; for then and much later many of the clergy were so poor that they were glad to accept help from the Sons of the Clergy — the oldest charitable society in England — in apprenticing their boys with printers, tailors, and blacksmiths and other handicraftsmen, and in extricating themselves from difficulties which seem inevitable in the case of English clergy with small stipends and large families. Green would have drawn upon the first-hand material of this book for the economic as well as the social and religious chapters of his *History of the English People*. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the society was celebrated at St. Paul's cathedral on the second of May last. Mr. Pearce's history of the institution was written for this anniversary; and the book no doubt owes its introduction to a constituency wider than the friends of the society to the fact that Mr. John Murray, the publisher, is of the court of assistants. However this may be, it is well that a wider constituency was sought, because Mr. Pearce's book shows that it is possible to make the letter-books and minute-books of a great charitable organization of popular interest and also of real value to students of social and institutional history.

E. P.

Mr. Osmund Airy tells us in the preface of his *Charles II* (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1904, pp. ix, 416) that his principal business is with Charles himself, and that he has treated the history of his time and the men and women who surrounded him, only in so far as they throw light on the character of Charles. Judged from this standpoint, and keeping in mind the limitations which Mr. Airy has strictly observed, it must be acknowledged that there is little to add to this monograph. It is unlikely that there will arise any

defender of Charles II, who will attempt to rehabilitate his character. If any such should appear, he will find his task exceedingly difficult in face of the calm, almost cold-blooded analytical dissection to which Mr. Airy has subjected the gay monarch. Whether the author is equally as successful in tracing the causes of Charles's depravity as in bringing out the colossal selfishness and duplicity of the king is open to question. It may seem fantastic even to the adherents of the theory of heredity, and to the firm believers in atavism, to trace the Oriental licentiousness that characterized Charles II to so distant an ancestor as Henry of Navarre; and Mr. Airy surely lays too much stress on the influence of the earl of Berkshire, who was Charles's governor for only a few years after 1642. This, however, is a minor point; and the author well brings out the immense influence which Charles exercised upon London and English society at the time of the Restoration. The present edition is a reprint of a finely illustrated volume published by Goupil in 1901.

A. G. P.

Die ersten Deutschen am unteren Mississippi und die Creolen deutscher Abstammung. By J. Hanno Deiler. (New Orleans, the author, 1904, pp. 32.) Professor Deiler of Tulane University has made his name favorably known by a considerable series of pamphlets devoted to the history of the Germans in the United States, and especially in Louisiana. The present pamphlet is one of the most interesting of these. After a glance at the German Hans who accompanied La Salle in 1684 and avenged his murder, he takes up in minute detail the history of the German immigration into Louisiana during the period while the colony was under control of John Law and his company. After careful researches Professor Deiler fixes upon 3,000 as the probable number of the Germans who landed in Louisiana during the period of Law's régime. He points out the inaccuracy, in respect to this episode, of French's translation of Penicaut's "Relation", and follows down through the eighteenth century the history of the German immigrants into Louisiana, especially in the parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist. He exhibits in an interesting manner, and with tabulated examples, how this large element in the population, Creoles of German descent, became concealed through striking perversions of their patronymics into names more or less resembling names which might be found in French. The pamphlet has interesting maps and illustrations and is, in its limited field, of genuine historical importance.

Volumes III and IV of the *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York*, published by the state under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, state historian (Albany, James B. Lyon Company, State Printers, 1902, pp. xl, 1443-2308; lix, 2309-3146), cover the period from 1701 to 1750. Like their two predecessors, noticed in some detail in the REVIEW (VIII, 551-553), these volumes contain considerable hitherto unpublished material relating to the history of the Dutch Reformed Church

in New York. On the other hand, the matter relating to the other religious bodies consists almost solely of extracts from printed and easily accessible works. An interesting exception, however, is "An Account of the Present Condition of the Protestants in the Palatinate", 1699 (III, 1453-1459), one of several pamphlets relating to the Palatines reprinted from copies of the originals in the British Museum secured by Reverend William J. Hinke of Philadelphia.

A. L. C.

The Youth of Washington, told in the Form of an Autobiography, by S. Weir Mitchell (New York, The Century Company, 1904, pp. 290), may be judged as history or as fiction, according to the taste of the reader, and possesses high merit in either aspect. It deserves consideration as a serious attempt to reconstruct the character of Washington, to portray the life in which he lived to the close of the old French war. There is just enough of fact woven into the story to give a true foundation, and the deft touch of a master of story has given life to details that must be sought in scattered records of colonial life in Virginia. The charm of style will cause the book to be read by many to whom a more serious attempt would be distasteful, and few readers will appreciate how closely Dr. Mitchell has followed his authorities, or how extensive were the studies required. In this he has followed the example of Thackeray, whose notes for his unfinished *Denis Duval* proved his care for truth in his fictitious characters. The words put by Dr. Mitchell into the mouths of Tilghman, Hamilton, and others may be paraphrases of actual letters; the chats with Lord Fairfax probably rest upon tradition or the writer's imagination; the use of historical names, sometimes thinly disguised under initials (as was customary in that day), afford a touch of reality to the story; and the summaries of diaries and extracts from letters, based as they are upon actual records, make good historical reading. It would be possible to criticize some of Dr. Mitchell's statements, and the conception of Washington's mother is too harsh and even contradictory in detail to be either true or pleasing. We think, too, that the writer errs in saying that Washington's features and body were those of his father, for a descendant of the Balls long prided himself on his striking resemblance to the General, and on slight provocation would exhibit himself in Continental uniform to prove that resemblance. Of course, Washington would never have written such an autobiography, for it was not in him to do it. We have here much of the real Washington, with such additional accessories as a literary artist thought necessary to complete a picture. The difference between Washington in a reminiscent mood and Dr. Mitchell in his literary venture may be seen by comparing the account of the Braddock campaign which Washington drew up, now in the Pickering family, and the story of the same campaign as told in this volume. It is no adverse criticism to say that the former is the true Washington, while the latter is much more readable.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

Burnaby's Travels through North America. Reprinted from the third edition of 1798, with introduction and notes by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. (New York, A. Wessels Company, 1904, pp. 265.) A real service has been rendered in including this mine of information in the "Source Books of American History". The last edition dating from 1798, the work has long been too rare to be easily accessible. This has been a distinct misfortune inasmuch as the narrative of the honest and observing Englishman, describing social, economic, and political conditions from Virginia to Massachusetts in the years 1759-1760 has always been a valued and trustworthy source. Mr. Wilson has, as editor, done little more than lend his name to the volume. An introduction of two pages gives a brief sketch of Burnaby's career and states how the *Travels* came to be printed. In twenty notes, filling nine pages, he includes biographical accounts of individuals mentioned in the volume, and brief descriptions of some of the places and buildings. Of critical notes there are none, which seems unfortunate. Especially might some attention have been paid to the estimates of population in the various colonies, the more so since Mr. Dexter has brought together all the material that would have been required. The form of the book is, however, very attractive, and the narrative was well worth reprinting even without editorial annotations.

Mr. Edward Bicknell's *The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States, 1787-1904* (Boston, Small, Maynard, and Company, 1904, pp. xii, 144), is a clear and concise statement of the superficial facts concerning our accessions of territory. It contains a few errors, such as the statements that France had no trouble in securing the retrocession of Louisiana, that the right of deposit was suspended through French influence, and that Spain thought the money worth more than Florida, but for the most part the text is accurate as far as it goes. The style is too colloquial, but as a whole the book is better than many more pretentious ones. A good deal might be said of the inaccuracy of the statistical appendixes in all the books of this class. We note only that the present one gives an old estimate of the area of the state of Florida as the area of the Florida purchase, although stating at the same time that the purchase included parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

F. H. H.

Influence of the Breton Deputation and the Breton Club in the French Revolution (April-October, 1789). By Charles Kuhlmann. [Nebraska University Studies, Volume II, No. 4.] (Lincoln, Nebraska, Jacob North and Company, 1903, pp. 92.) This monograph contains the only satisfactory account of the so-called "Breton Club" that has yet been published. The chapter devoted to the subject in J. W. Zinkeisen's *Der Jakobiner-Klub* (1852) was based upon the most unsatisfactory evidence, the *mémoires* of the Revolutionary period; the few pages of sources upon the subject in F. A. Aulard's *La Société des Jacobins* (1889)

contain little but extracts from the *mémoires* used by Zinkeisen. Besides these two works, little of value has been published on this famous club. The most noticeable thing about Dr. Kuhlmann's monograph is the documentation; he has utilized the voluminous correspondence of the Breton deputies with their constituents. Although much of this material has been published and partially exploited in connection with other topics, strangely enough no one had attempted to rewrite the history of the Breton club from the only sources from which it could be written scientifically.

A critical discussion of the evidence upon which the study rests is followed by a chapter treating of the rôle of the Breton deputies in the provincial revolution in Bretagne. This preliminary study makes intelligible the part played by the deputies in the assembly at Versailles; it brings out the facts that the club was the natural continuation of provincial gatherings of a similar character, and that the hostility to the nobility of the deputies from Bretagne was due to the bitter civil war that had broken out in the province previous to the meeting of the States-General. A brief chapter disposes of the Breton Club, which was never so called in the correspondence of the deputies and which was never anything more than a series of irregular gatherings with the Breton delegation as a nucleus. The larger part of the monograph deals with the influence of the Breton deputies in the National Assembly from April to October, 1789.

FRED MORROW FLING.

Le Clergé et le Culte Catholique en Bretagne pendant la Révolution. District de Dol. Documents inédits. (Rennes, Plihon et Hommay, 1903, pp. iv, 365.) This is a collection of documents edited by P. Delarue showing the experience in applying the Revolutionary régime in Bretagne so far as it related to the church. These documents not only furnish us with detailed information on the conflict between the Revolution and the church in a very limited area, but serve at the same time to illustrate the struggle throughout the whole of Bretagne. The volume, the result of very conscientious work, is a useful contribution to the great undertaking in France looking toward the writing of a complete series of local histories as a basis for a more reliable general history after 1789. This is the first part, and covers Antrain, Bazouges-la-Pérouse, and Sens; four more volumes are to complete the collection for the district of Dol.

CHARLES KUHLMANN.

Correspondance de Le Coz, Évêque Constitutionnel d'Ille-et-Vilaine et Archevêque de Besançon. Publiée pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par le P. Roussel, de l'Oratoire. Tome II. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1903, pp. xv, 521.) This correspondence is a selection chiefly from Le Coz's letter-books. Volume I, covering the years 1791 to 1801 when Le Coz was bishop of Ille-et-Vilaine, appeared in 1900. The notice of it (*AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, VI, 133-134) sketches concisely the prelate's life. Under the Concordat he was elevated to the

archdiocese of Besançon, and the present volume covers his occupancy of that post from 1802 to his death in May, 1815. Le Coz's duties were heavy from the nature and mere size of his diocese. It covered three departments and was partly mountainous. He faced also the task of conciliating his clergy. A third of them were, like himself, *assermentés*. The rest were *insermentés* who, rather than take the oath of submission to the civil constitution of the church, had gone, many of them, into exile. These, now returning, said openly that they had not come from the depths of Germany to recognize Le Coz's authority. To them he seemed in fact less an archbishop than an arch-heretic, and the height of feeling in corresponding circles of the laity may be judged when a general officer at Vesoul inquired publicly of Le Coz concerning the health of the archbishop's wife and children. The affront presumably was groundless. This opposition and Le Coz's success in dealing with it are a prominent feature of this volume. The question bulks largely in the letters of 1802 and 1803, which form nearly a third of the total.

The leanest years in the correspondence are 1806 and 1810 to 1812. In 1814, when the allies invaded France, the correspondence swells both in bulk and in interest. Le Coz shared in the defense of Besançon. Apparently his real sympathies lay with Napoleon. By a coincidence startling enough, Le Coz wrote to Marie-Louise, on the day after Leipzig, that for twenty years it had been impossible not to see the hand of God guiding the career of her imperial consort. Six months later he wrote to the count of Artois, on the occasion of the First Restoration, "The day of the Lord has appeared". By March, 1815, Napoleon again, according to the archbishop, is the choice of heaven. One is tempted to recall the vicar of Bray, perhaps unjustly. Le Coz at times could be outspoken. In 1804 he protested to Napoleon against his implied acceptance of the briefs and rescripts of Pius VI; and to Caprara, cardinal and papal legate in France, he wrote in 1802 that while the church of Christ was founded on eternal truth, for several years recourse had been had for its support to falsehood, imposture, Machiavellism, and all the shameful means which worldly rulers blush to use. Le Coz was a stanch Gallican with large views. He associated intimately with Protestant pastors especially in his diocese, and he discussed plans for the organic reunion of Christian churches. A respect not usually given to *assermentés* is accorded him even by opponents. Among the latter, apparently, is Père Roussel. In his introduction he disclaims sympathy with the ecclesiastical tendencies of Le Coz.

H. M. BOWMAN.

The second volume on "Pioneer Roads" in the series of *Historic Highways*, by Mr. Archer Butler Hulbert (Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1904, pp. 202), is devoted to roadways connecting the Atlantic coast plain with the Ohio valley. One of these is the old Northwestern Turnpike, constructed in 1827, leading from Winchester, Vir-

ginia, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river. The author considers it the last attempt to construct a highway across the mountains. It was always overshadowed by the parallel Cumberland National Road and was consigned to oblivion by the completion of the Erie Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Another highway described in this volume traversed the state of New York from Fort Schuyler, on the Mohawk, to the Genesee river. It was built about 1796 from the proceeds of the sales of state land and of lotteries. It first opened up the low central portion of the state to traffic and settlement. Another New York highway, the Catskill Turnpike, connecting the Hudson and the Susquehanna, finds a place in the volume by a chapter reproduced from the recent and admirable work of F. W. Halsey, *The Old New York Frontier* (1901). This is quoted entire, "through the kindness of the author". Quotation, indeed, seems characteristic of the volume under review. More than three-fourths of its space is occupied by descriptions of journeys on public highways taken from accounts of travelers. Among the authorities thus levied upon are the journal of Thomas Wallcutt, taken from the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1879; Timothy Bigelow's *Journal of a Tour to Niagara Falls in the Year 1805*; Charles Augustus Murray's *Travels in North America* (London, 1839); and the familiar *American Notes* of Charles Dickens. These are supplemented by several original letters descriptive of journeys across the mountains.

A candid judgment will admit that the volume calls attention to certain connecting links in American highways which are likely to be forgotten, but that it serves small additional purpose. It might be added that a service is performed in collecting under one cover these contemporaneous descriptions of early travel. The local color to be gained from them is obvious and indisputable. Their use in swelling an extended series is likely to be more in question.

E. E. SPARKS.

Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century, delivered at the Cambridge University Extension Summer Meeting, August, 1902. Edited by F. A. Kirkpatrick, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. (Cambridge, at the University Press, 1902, pp. viii, 384.) It is not often that a series of university extension lectures is planned on so scholarly a scale as to be available, after their immediate purpose has been served, for a wider audience. Attempts of this character hitherto made have been only moderately successful, because the demands of university extension students do not customarily call forth lectures that can be deemed sufficiently scholarly to warrant their perpetuation in print. The volume under review, however, stands in a class by itself. It consists of lectures on the history of the nineteenth century delivered to university extension students in Cambridge by distinguished scholars, masters of their subjects, and in many instances natives of the countries of which they treat. The exceptions to the latter rule are the lecturers on the United States, Italy, the Ottoman Empire, and the Far East, each of whom is an

Englishman. The same is true of those who treat of general European politics and of international relations. It was, as the following names will show, a rare company of historical writers that the Cambridge committee was able to bring together on this occasion for the benefit of its university extension students.

Of the lectures here printed four at least may lay just claim to the title of genuine contributions to historical literature: those on Russia by Professor Vinogradoff and those by Mr. Gooch and Professor Browne on the Ottoman Empire and Pan-Islamism. Scarcely inferior is that by Mr. Rose on the Continental System, in which the reader familiar with that author's work on Napoleon may find many new points of view. Closely following these are the chapters by M. Mantoux on France, Mr. King on Italy, Professor Marcks on Germany, and Dr. Reich on Austria-Hungary. The dominant note in each of the lectures is high appreciation of the work which the particular country has accomplished for the betterment of its people in the last fifty years.

Possibly the authors are too appreciative of the merits of their respective heroes, and the reader may feel that the last word has not been said upon the life and influence of Mazzini, Bismarck, and Gambetta. Professor Marcks certainly furnishes the text for a chapter of commentary on the moral and intellectual aspects of Bismarck's work when he says that "the nation of poets and thinkers has become a nation of power and business" (p. 96); and Mr. King has gone some distance beyond his estimate of Mazzini, as expressed in his little life of that genius, when he says that he was the greatest of modern Italians. Still, in spite of occasional exaggerations, the tone of the essays is wholesome and the flattery easily discounted.

On a lower level of originality and scholarship may be placed Professor Laughton's lecture on "Britain's Naval Policy". It is written too dogmatically and with too evident an attitude of condescension toward his ignorant hearers. It reads not a little like a Parliamentary speech supporting a naval estimate. On a still lower level are the lectures of Principal Ward, Professor Westlake, and Professor Lawrence on European politics, international relations, and England and the United States. They are good enough in a way, but are devoid of originality or novelty of any kind. Least satisfactory is the lecture of Mr. Hannah on China and Japan, which glides merrily over the surface, closing with the happy but unsuccessfully prophetic word that the Anglo-Japanese alliance, with its ability to command the sea, "constitutes the strongest possible guarantee that in present circumstances could exist of permanent peace" (p. 383). Mr. Hannah disarms criticism by acknowledging the omission of all mention of Russia, but we must insist that a lecture on "Political Problems of the Far East" which says nothing of Russia, Manchuria, and the great question of land supremacy in that part of the world has not fulfilled the promise of its title.

To readers already possessed of some knowledge of the subject we can recommend this book in very high terms, as giving in compact and

lucid form the dominant features of European development. On the other hand, it is not a book that can be recommended to beginners, for the manner of treatment presupposes a reasonable familiarity with the events of the period.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with an introduction by James Kendall Hosmer, LL.D. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg and Company, 1904, pp. liii, 298.) This volume in McClurg's "series of Americana reprints" has justly received considerable attention, for its publication renders once more available the earliest printed narrative of the expedition by means of which the United States made an appraisal of its first territorial bargain. The journal as we have it before us is an exact reprint, including title-page, publisher's preface, notes, and illustrations, of the third American edition of 1811, itself printed without change from the original volume put forth by Zadok Kramer of Pittsburg in 1807. This is not, unfortunately, the original journal kept by the sergeant. That document, now, so far as is known, no longer in existence, was, before publication, placed in the hands of David M'Keehan, schoolmaster, who whipped it into approved rhetorical form as uncereemoniously as though it had been a composition by one of his own backward pupils. Hence Patrick Gass, whose academic career extended over exactly nineteen days, narrates his adventures in painfully correct English, suitably spelled and punctuated. It is to be feared furthermore that the fastidious pedagogue did not confine his editorial labors to the expurgation of grammatical and orthographical blemishes. How many details, perhaps of historical value as well as of human interest, are omitted cannot be known.

Gass's journal was one of eight or nine similar documents kept by members of the expedition, and is one of the five still extant. Until the publication in 1814 of Nicholas Biddle's digest of the Lewis and Clark journals, it was the only printed account of the exploring tour, and, together with these latter, it long remained the only available source of information. Dr. Hosmer has confined his editorial work to supplying an introduction. In some thirty-odd pages he has brought together what is known of the personnel of the expedition, both as regards the part borne by each member and as regards the subsequent career of each. It seems a pity that so good an opportunity to annotate the text should have been passed by. Had the editor been able to enlighten us as to the identity of the nameless heroes of the various adventures narrated by the sergeant, he would have supplied a personal element which is strikingly lacking. Especially would geographical notes and comparisons with other accounts of the expedition have been of value to the student. As it is, the volume contains no new contribution, nor does it make the journal of Gass much more valuable as a source. It does, however, restore it to common use (the last reprint was issued in Dayton, Ohio, 1847) in a most attractive form; and the introduction, in an easy though sometimes rather

personal style, always with a view to the picturesque, is a convenient summary of the results of recent research. The portrait of Gass, from a rare wood-engraving, which serves as a frontispiece, is a distinct addition, but the map of the Lewis and Clark route, promised on the title-page, is, in the reviewer's volume at least, conspicuous by its absence.

Internal Improvements in North Carolina previous to 1860. By Charles Clinton Weaver, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXI, Nos. 3-4.] (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1903, pp. 95.) This work is of some real interest and value. It deals with an unworked field in southern history. A good deal of interesting and valuable information has been brought together by Dr. Weaver, but that he has used his material in the best and most scientific manner cannot be claimed. While reading his monograph, one is impressed with the largeness of the subject and with the incompleteness of the treatment. The conviction that his work is by no means complete, comprehensive, or fundamental is very strong. In the first part he attempts to explain the general movements for the improvement of the physical bases of the state, tracing out in part the causes and the results of these movements. It is here that Dr. Weaver gives evidence that he does not thoroughly comprehend the situation and that he has not seriously analyzed it. The second part, in which he makes a narrative statement of the companies organized to improve the Cape Fear, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, and other rivers, and in which he tells of the life and experiences of the companies interested in the canals and early railroads of the state, is of more interest and value than the first part; he presents us with a consecutive statement of the leading facts, though he has not made a fundamental analysis of them. No one can write the history of internal improvements in North Carolina, or in any other section, without knowing the economic history of that section far back into the past. As yet the economic history of North Carolina during the eighteenth century is unknown. Dr. Weaver really begins his study with about 1815. Had he made a study of the economic conditions of the people of North Carolina during the eighteenth century, his treatment of the period covered would have been very different and of far greater value.

CHARLES LEE RAPER.

Under the title *History vs. The Whitman Saved Oregon Story*, Mr. William I. Marshall, principal of the Gladstone School of Chicago, has brought together three of his contributions to the Whitman controversy. (Chicago, Blakely Printing Company, 1904, pp. 92, 221-236.) The first is a review of Mowry's *Whitman*, originally printed in the *Daily Oregonian*, September 3, 1902; the second is an examination of Eells's *Reply to Professor Bourne*, not before printed; and the third is a discussion of Professor Bourne's paper, reprinted from the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1900. The matter of the three papers is so arranged as to cover the controversy systematically. They

reveal the author's intimate knowledge of Oregon history, and their conclusions are irresistible. Particularly to be noted is the additional evidence indicating that the supposed recollections of Dr. Whitman's visit to Washington really related to Dr. White. Mr. Marshall attacks the subject in the spirit of the crusader and with rather more "vehemence" than the circumstances require. The later sponsors for the Whitman story were very probably deceived in the beginning and in the end deceive themselves. Mr. Marshall cannot understand how any one can cling to preconceived opinions in the face of evidence conclusively disproving them, yet the phenomenon is very common, and results more often from intellectual blindness than from intentional dishonesty. Moreover the correction of misstatements of historical facts is the essential thing, in comparison with which the question of the motives of those who make them is altogether secondary.

F. H. H.

The volume on *Francis Parkman*, which Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick contributes to the "American Men of Letters" series (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1904, pp. x, 345), is much shorter than the official biography by Mr. C. H. Farnham (1900) and hardly comes into comparison with it. If the distinction be valid, Mr. Sedgwick is Parkman's interpreter rather than his biographer. While narrative occupies a large part of the book, one's attention is not diverted from personality to events. Mr. Sedgwick avoids magnifying the incidents of a career which, apart from the adventures related in the *Oregon Trail*, was uneventful. Throughout the early chapters he keeps himself carefully in the background and by citing fragments of autobiography makes Parkman illustrate his own character. The salient features no one can mistake — honesty, firmness of resolve, contempt for folly, and admiration of the strong. Were we bent on offering a detailed criticism of Mr. Sedgwick's work, we should look for a text in the last twenty-five pages, where Parkman's opinions are discussed and we are given a glimpse of his family life. "To his daughter he was a 'passionate Puritan,' — the phrase is just. Under his stoicism, under his reserve, under his gentleness, all cast in the Puritan mould, was this passionate spirit. *Chi non arde non risplende*, as the Umbrian proverb says" (p. 306). Words like these strip away externals and show us what prompted the daily heroism of an arduous, exacting life. Among the new materials which Mr. Sedgwick uses, the most interesting are Parkman's letters to the Abbé Casgrain (pp. 267-280). Our concluding word must be that this little volume is not only well written but contains much thoughtful and illuminating criticism.

C. W. C.

Select Statutes and other Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1861-1898. Edited, with notes, by William MacDonald. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. x, 442.) With this

volume Professor MacDonald completes his well-known series of which his *Select Charters, 1606-1775*, and *Select Documents, 1776-1861*, form the other two parts. The series is widely used by teachers of American history. It originated from the author's desire to make available to college students more of the sources in American history and to enable them to examine critically a considerable number of well-known documents. The final volume contains, in all, 131 documents, beginning with Lincoln's "Call for 75,000 Volunteers" and closing with the "Treaty of Paris" of 1898. Certain classes of documents are omitted entirely, for instance, those relating to public lands; but the more important subjects relating to the political history of the period are well presented in a representative list. The political and civil phases of the war; slavery and civil rights; reconstruction and the readmission of the states; legal tender, silver coinage, banking, and finance; the amendments and acts relating thereto; naturalization, polygamy, and Chinese exclusion; the election of senators; the electoral count; the presidential succession; and recent phases of expansion—these subjects indicate the scope and importance of the topics selected. Certain notable presidential messages, like the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland of 1893, are included. The valuable notes and references preceding each document are included in this volume as in the others. Professor MacDonald's final volume sustains the merit of a series whose usefulness and value have already received wide recognition. JAMES A. WOODBURN.

Life of Joseph Cowen (M. P. for Newcastle, 1874-86). By William Duncan. (London, Newcastle, and New York, The Walter Scott Publishing Company, 1904, pp. xi, 252). The late Joseph Cowen was one of the most prominent politicians and publicists of the Victorian era in England—one of the men with a national reputation who for some reason or another never reached ministerial or cabinet rank. He was the proprietor-editor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, and as editor and politician was a man of pronounced individuality. In the later years of his life he clashed with Gladstone and also with Mr. John Morley, who succeeded him in the representation of Newcastle in the House of Commons. He was the friend and champion in England of Garibaldi. He was also for many years the friend of William Lloyd Garrison; and he and his newspaper stood out for the cause of the North, when Gladstone declared at Newcastle in October, 1861, that the South had made a nation. Mr. Cowen was also an advocate of coöperation in the days when the movement in England had few friends outside the working-classes; and he had a prominent part in the contest for the nine hours' day, which was waged by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1871. Mr. Cowen was a man of varied public activities and much more than local fame; and he certainly was worthy a better biography than this which has been written by Mr. Duncan, who was for many years closely associated with him as subeditor of the *Chronicle*. The incidents and episodes of Mr. Cowen's life are narrated with some detail; but he does not live in these pages,

nor do we find an adequate treatment of his political influence or of his career as a journalist. In the letters collected here is valuable material concerning the relations between members and constituents under the altered conditions consequent upon the Reform Act of 1867, the act which may be said to have brought these local political associations — the caucuses of the English electoral system — into existence.

Of the two recently published volumes touching on Irish political history from the time of O'Connell to Parnell, Mr. Michael Davitt's *The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland* (New York, Harpers, 1904, pp. xvi, 751) is from every point of view most likely to have a permanent value. It will have this value for two reasons. Mr. Davitt gives the platforms and manifestos of the Land League and the National League, many of the resolutions which were adopted at the important meetings of these two bodies, and much of the correspondence which has any significance in the history of the agrarian and home-rule movements. All through his work he is careful and precise as to dates. He writes from a partizan viewpoint and, as might have been expected, makes no attempt to conceal his partizanship. Despite this fact he has done good service to contemporary history by the care he has bestowed on the documentary part of his exhaustive work. The second reason why his *Fall of Feudalism* is likely to be turned to by English and Irish historians is that he gives an insight into the character of Parnell. What Parnell stood for in English and Irish politics, how little sympathy he had with democratic thought and democratic movement in England, is made clearer in Davitt's pages than in any other of the numerous volumes which have been written about the Irish movement since 1885, not excluding Richard Barry O'Brien's *Life of Parnell* (2 vols., London, 1899).

Mr. Justin McCarthy in *An Irishman's Story* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1904, pp. 436) goes over much of the same ground as Davitt. He was in Parliament from 1879 to 1902, and he details the conditions under which Biggar and Parnell began their policy of obstruction, explaining anew what the Nationalists hoped to gain from making the House of Commons an unworkable institution. He was long in close association with Parnell, but he was and is such an indiscriminating admirer of Parnell that his chapters on the Parnell Commission and the exposure of Parnell's duplicity can have no permanent value. A serviceable chapter in Mr. McCarthy's autobiography, from an American point of view, is the one in which he shows that middle-class and working-class England had no part in the sympathy which official and aristocratic England evinced toward the South in the War of the Rebellion, and in which he recalls the efforts which he made, when he was in this country from 1868 to 1870, to correct the prevailing misapprehensions here as to the real feelings of the English people on the issue between the North and the South. Historical students who may turn to either of these volumes will be compelled continuously to keep in mind the nationality

and political environment of the writers; for with both Davitt and McCarthy every Irishman on the popular side is a patriot, an orator, or a statesman. Irish history since the Revolution of 1688, written by Irishmen, has ever been cast in this mold.

E. P.

To readers who desire to study war as war, Colonel W. H. H. Waters's translation of *The War in South Africa*, prepared in the historical section of the General Staff, Berlin (London, John Murray; New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, pp. ix, 280), will be of more than ordinary value, and will supersede most of the books published in England by newspaper correspondents. With the causes leading up to the war, the German military authorities give themselves no concern. There is a splendidly-written description of the topography and climate of what are now the four British colonies: Natal, Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal; and with this as a preface the history of military operations begins. It is written in a coldly scientific spirit, very much from the objective point of view, and deals out praise and censure — mostly censure — for the British generals with as little regard to personal feelings as though the authors were critically examining the military careers of Cromwell or Wellington. The one department of the army which comes in for unstinted praise is that concerned with the commissariat. The history begins with the attack on General Symons at Dundee in Natal, October 20, 1899, nine days after Kruger's ultimatum, and in the present volume is carried only to Kronje's surrender at Paardeburg on February 27, 1900. A second volume is to be published which will treat of Roberts's march to Bloemfontein and the guerrilla fighting which continued until the Boers accepted terms in May, 1902.

In view of the present political situation, it may not be out of place here to make a few brief comments on some of the chief books about Russia which have appeared in English during the last couple of years. It is true that none of them are strictly histories,¹ but all refer frequently, with more or less accuracy, to recent historical events. Unquestionably the best of them is Mr. Geoffrey Drage's *Russian Affairs* (London, John Murray; New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1904, pp. xv, 738), an excellent study of present conditions, full of useful information. The author deals in fact not fiction; he is careful and discriminating, moderate in statement, and wisely cautious in his conclusions. Even his discussion of foreign politics, though not free from partizanship, is never offensively English in tone.

For more optimistic views, we have but to turn to *All the Russias* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902, pp. xii, 476), by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., a journalist and traveler of much experience, wide reputation, and great self-confidence. He has given us a painstaking work,

¹ The recent historical works of Messrs. Kovalevsky, Morfill, and Skrine have all been reviewed in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

not very profound, to be sure, but well written, and he at least deserves credit for being the one English writer who has had the no small courage to state fairly the St. Petersburg government's side of the case in regard to its recent policy in Finland. Mr. Norman is full of admiration for what the Russians have done in Central Asia, and equally so for the achievements of Mr. Witte, who at the time that these words were penned was at the height of his power, and not yet, as far as the general public knew, the object of relentless criticism at home and abroad.

On the other hand, if we wish for the extreme opposite point of view to that of Mr. Norman, we can get it in *Russia, Her Strength and Her Weakness*, by Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph. D. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904, pp. xv, 304), whose production, in spite of its claim of impartiality, suggested by the title and promised in the preface, is nevertheless little more than a long rhetorical diatribe, neither new in its facts nor convincing in its conclusions.

All three of the above volumes are general in their scope, though they deal at some length with Russia's progress in Asia. Should we desire more specific works on this last subject, after passing over the records of mere Siberian globe-trotters like J. F. Fraser, J. W. Bookwalter, M. M. Shoemaker and Miss A. M. B. Meakin, we can find much satisfactory information in *Asiatic Russia*, by George Frederick Wright, LL.D., F.G.S.A. (New York, McClure, Phillips, and Company, 1902, 2 vols., pp. xxii, 290; xii, 291-637), a good compendium of geographical, statistical, and other facts concerning Russia of the present day. Its tone is appreciative, but Mr. Wright is primarily a geologist, not an historian, and his political comments at times betray a certain naïve optimism and credulity. Although in general knowledge he is far superior, the insight he displays is often less keen than that of Mr. Wirt Gerrare, author of *Greater Russia* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. xiii, 337), a superficial but well-written and amusing book. The chapters in it that treat of agricultural and industrial expansion can be compared with Mr. Norman's roseate picture, though neither can be taken so seriously as the more thorough and more recent study of Mr. Drage. Mr. Gerrare's account of his own experiences is entertaining, and his observations are good, but he is not accurate. For instance, his new Russian railway in Mongolia from Khailar to Kalgan at the foot of the Great Wall does not seem to exist except in his imagination. At any rate, though hesitatingly referred to by Drage, it is contemptuously dismissed by B. L. Putnam Weale (the nom de plume of a young Englishman of Semitic blood, resident in China) in his extremely clever and entertaining, if highly prejudiced, *Manchu and Muscovite* (New York, Macmillan, 1904, pp. xx, 552), which, thanks to its author's knowledge and acute observation, makes an excellent complement to Alexander Hosie's standard work on *Manchuria* (London, Methuen, 1901, pp. xii, 293).

Finally we must not forget to mention the volume that has had a greater circulation in this country than any of the above-mentioned,

namely, *The Russian Advance*, by Albert J. Beveridge (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1903, pp. v, 486). The writer has had to suffer from the disadvantages as well as from the advantages which are inherent to the position of a traveling American senator. He saw what was easily to be seen, he judged hastily but intelligently, and he was ready to generalize on the slightest provocation. Still we must admit that even when grandiloquent he studiously tries to be fair. It is just this fairness which is perhaps the quality most conspicuously lacking in the ordinary American appreciation of things Russian at the present moment.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

Greater America, by Archibald R. Colquhoun (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1904, pp. x, 436), is an excellent book, but one which will claim more attention from the historians of a coming generation than from those of to-day. Mr. Colquhoun is not content with the historian's usual practice of illustrating the present by the past; he would foretell the future by the present; his book may be said to be not only up to date but beyond it. "An attempt is here made — it is believed for the first time — to present American evolution as a whole, to treat her history from the stand-point of its wide national significance, to show to what point she has progressed, to indicate what her future may be."

The scope of the book is the whole wide world. Most of the seventeen chapters refer by title to the affairs of North, Central, and South America, but these affairs are now so interwoven with the interests of other continents that scarcely one of the states that figure in the *Almanach de Gotha* fails to receive consideration. There is no room for the details of history in such a book, and the reader will not find them. He will find instead a suggestive appreciation of the present position of the United States and a forecast of its future position by a man who, if he lacks some of the attributes of the professional scholar, has others still more important for his difficult task — wide travel, keen observation, a ready discrimination of values in the phenomena of modern life. The author justifies his freedom from the trammels of "documents" by the use he makes of it.

The contents of the book are so varied that they cannot be described both briefly and accurately. Neither do the author's prophecies lend themselves to condensation; they are too carefully guarded by the provisional form of statement to be twisted into positive predictions. This, at least, can be said: that every American reader will find the book both interesting and instructive, and that those who are concerned with the foreign relations and colonial problems of this country cannot afford to neglect it.

CLIVE DAY.

America, Asia and the Pacific, by Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1904, pp. ix, 334), is a book

of different caliber. The author is a journalist of real distinction, and has put under obligation all people interested in modern Germany by his writings on that country, but he has apparently entered an unfamiliar field in this venture, and made a book on the question of America's interest in the far east as he would write up a story for a paper about to go to press. The book is a compilation of ill-digested material, containing, so far as the reviewer could learn, nothing that is at the same time new, true, and important.

C. D.

The Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1904, is a stout volume of seven hundred pages compiled by Mr. Dunbar Rowland, the state director of archives and history. Although intended primarily for the use of members of the legislature and state officers, it contains some well-selected material of value to students of Mississippi history. In the first place, there are reprints of various organic acts relating to the territorial history of the state, such as the act of Congress for the organization of the territory, the first territorial law enacted by the governor and the judges, the enabling act of Congress, etc. This is followed by reprints of the several constitutions which have been in force, the last of which is carefully annotated, and all of them containing authentic lists of the signers. Of particular value to the historical student are an outline sketch of the history of the state, a list of territorial and state officials from 1798 to 1904 (which is a compilation containing evidence of considerable research and painstaking effort), and a number of informing essays by local experts on the resources and industrial growth of the state. The least useful part of the *Register* is that containing biographical sketches of the state officers and members of the legislature, which in the case of prominent persons often include their ancestors as far back as the Revolution.

J. W. G.